CHARLESTON.

Arrival of the Steamships City of Bath at New York and Daniel Webster at Fortress Monroe.

Morris Island Evacuated by the Rebels.

Splendid Success of General Gillmore.

The New Era of Military Science.

Cotemporaneous History of the Siege.

Ripley's Private Barge. The Surrender of Sumter De-

Capture of the Rebel General

manded by Admiral Dahlgren. Beauregard Refuses to Give

H Up.

The Fort Again Heavily Bombarded by the Iron-Clads.

The United States transport steamer City of Path, Capam Sears, from Charleston ber 6th lost., arrived at this

The stege of Wagner and Samter was yet going on. The Inter had not surrendered. The iron clads and land battenies were hombarding Moultrie and Wagner, and Wag per had not replied for ferty eight hours. The casualties

were very small. Our thanks are due to Mr. Version B. Brown, of the er City of Bath, for forwarding our late letters from

ree yesterday from City Point, and reports that Morris beind to evacuated by the rebels. She brought Rich mond papers of the 8th men., which contain Charleston elegrams to the evening of the 7th hist .- one full day later than the advices by the City of Bath. The about vacuated on Monday evening, the 7th inst.

MORRISTSLAND, S. C., Sept 6, 1868.

ge of future history will be read with greater in Corest or studied with more profound admiration than that which makes a record of the siege of Charleston. The era which this campaign inaugurates is a new one in war. It has developed resources never before brought ed results of which the world has med till now. Guns so heavy, ranges so long, projectiles so destructive, were never before employed. Had not Pulaski fallen it would be difficult to believe that Sumter had been destroyed. Yet, with no other precedent than that established by himself in the batteries of Types, General Gillmore has gone medestly and unpre-tendingly to work. By transforming Fort Sumter into ss, at the unprecedented distance of four thousand ed, and earned for himself a reputation

The reduction of Fort Sumter has been attended with spendous labors, some account of which is due to those who have so zeniously engaged in their perform Only the desire to withhold from the public all m formation which might by any possibility be my has prevented me from making an earlier re cord of the engineering operations connected with the niego. Now Senter is a thing of the past, no longer to be ells in the stillness of the night dropping into the in ed pertion of the lown, distant from our balteries on the crow flies, not less than five miles. The days Fort Wagner are " few and full of trouble," General hat cetate and restore it to its rightful owner, Uncle betatly to note I shall give no comfort to the enemy, nor

THE STATUS OF THE SECON. agineoring operations connected with the stege of ton, since the 18th of July last, comprise four distinct and separate works, as follows -Our parallels and approaches to Fort Wagner; our hatleries against Fort Sumter; our offensive works against the city of Charles-ton, and our defensive lines. These have been simultaly directed as I carried forward, in spite of obeta-

the before which the stoutest hear's might have qualled.
On the 15th of July, two days after the brilliant comp de ngis which second to or the lower half of this is and was broken for the slege of Wagner. Under the ection of Colonel Serrell, of the New York Votanteer ingineers, a line of light rifle guns and slege mertars was established, about thirteen hundred yards from the fort. The Forty-eighth New York Volunteers labored that night a the trenches, which dierwards became the first per-

On the following day had a 14th, a similar line, but of heavier guns, was begunning the left, under the direction of Captain T. B. B. mocks, Assistant Engineer upon General Gillmore's staff. These works were rapidly pushed to completion, and at daylight on the morning of the 18th sheir guns esponedium. Fort Wagner. The bom-bardment, which continued shroughout the day, was fol-

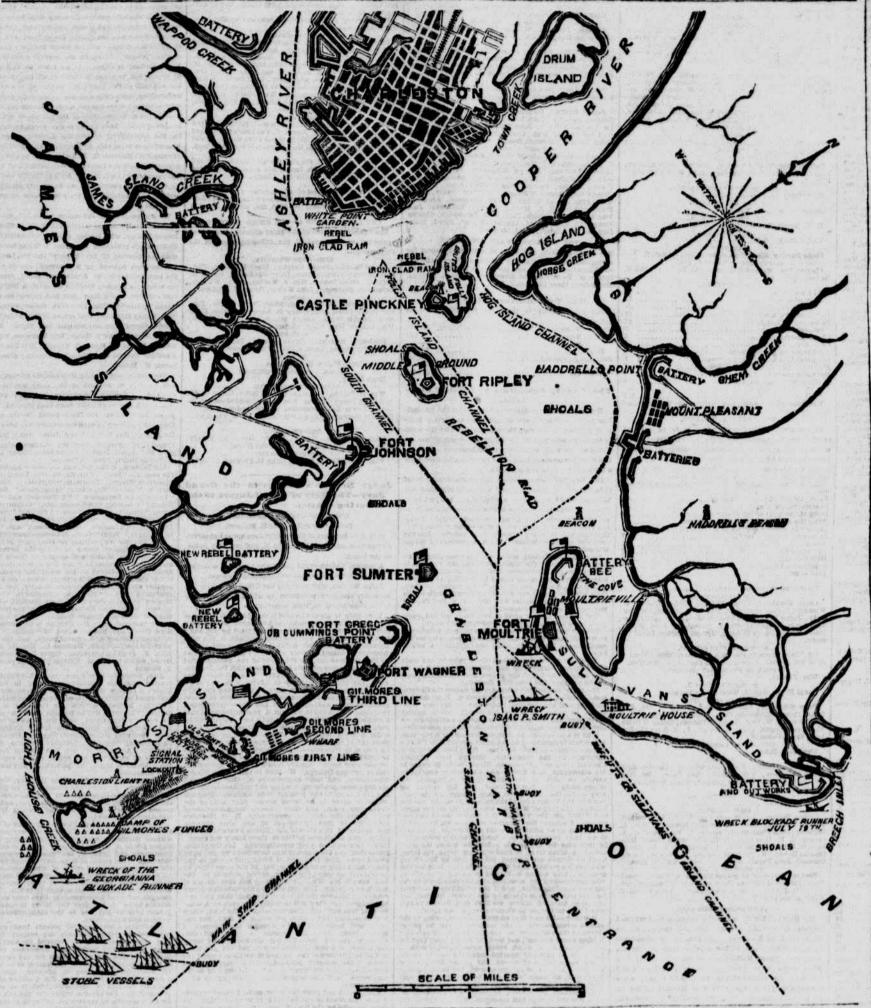
A NEW PLAN PROPERTY.

This repulse determined a year plan on the part of General Gillmore. One day's facious canconading, with ent aveit, seconded by an equal veforious, though unsucformidable character of sand forta. He could not got through the obstacle; but he could got his projectiles over it; and so the idea of destroying For a uniter from our present position was adopted. Paus to Admiral Dahigren might be given an opportunity of occasiving Charles. son harbor with his iron-dad flost, and by the complete investment of Morris island rendering. further ope rations against Wagner unsecessory.

Accordingly on the Zist of Joly, three days after our repairs, is a first of our heavy rule gun batteries was been on the left, under the experimendance of Captain Captain Brenks being assigned to the works on the right, in advance of the first parallel, comprising the main dethe line, a part of the breaching batteries against ert Wagner; Lieutenant Michie, of the Engineer corps United States Army, to the left breaching batteries, site-

MORRIS ISLAND OURS.

Gillmore's Splendid Success---Forts Wagner and Gregg Abandoned by Beauregard---Charleston at the Mercy of Gillmore's Guns.



Volunteer Engineers, to the operations in the march between Morris and James Islands, comprising our batteries against the city of Charleston, and numerous piers, bridges, roads and causeways for outpost uses.

On the 25d of July the second parallel was opened, by the aid of the flying sap our lines were pushed forward a distance of six hondrest yards from the first paralel-nearly half way to the fort. The Fourth New Hampshire Volunteers did the hazardous fatigue duty on this occasion with great crydit to themselves. Captain Suless and Lieutenast Farrand, of the Velunteer Engineers, were in charge of the earthworks, while the labor of putting to a line of cintacles, extending from low tide upon the left to the march upon the right, was superistended by Lieutenant Wilson, of the First United States artiflery. THE SECOND PAPALIES.

The cat bloshment of this record parallel was a complete success. To the view of the rebet garrison daylight brought the Vankers, strongly introuched, only seven hundred yords away, and within easy range of their riffer. Here was made our main line of defence. Heavy gons were brought up, and hombproofs and splinter proofs were speedily erected. In one of these rude structures with a telegraph instrument, and thenceforward kept the

our batteries against Fort Sumter was commenced on the 25th. Meantime, the work upon the left batteries, under Lieutenaut Michie, of the Engineer corps, and Lieutenaut Maguire, of the Volunteer Engineers, was steadily progressing, and the labor of hanling the ponderone guns from the landing to the front had commenced. Except upon the left, where operations were somewhat acrosned by the range of hummocks selected as the site of our breaching batteries, very little could be accomplished by day , but when night with her mantie of darkwere doubled, and the work went bravely on. In the second parallel about thirty pieces of offensive and detensive artillery were stationed. Lieutenant Henry, of the First, and Lieutenant Myrick, of the Third United artillery, alternately performed, and do to this day, the duty of guarding with their light butteries against attack or sortie from the rebel lines.

On the 94h day of August the system of approaches sgainet Fort Wagner was begun by the establishment of the shird parallel. This was done under the superintendence of Captain Walker and Lioutenanie Farrand and Talcote, with a detechment of New York Volunteer Engineers They intrempted shoundives in sight of the exemy's

THE RAP MOLITHER MITTING.

steadily moving forward, close upon the heels of our pickets, and on some occasions getting many yards in advance of them. The fett sap, without galaxies, has been chiefly used. The flying sap, however, has been introduced whenever the darkness result sufficiently cover the operations. The officers in charge of the cap are Captains Solves and Walker, and Lieutenante Wilkin and Paramer, all of the Engineer regiment. Captain Walker has been repecially complement for his long hald strides courards the enemy with the flying sap.
The fourth parallel was opened on the 21st of August,

while the bombardment of Fort Sumber was yet going on,

compelled to fall back to the ridge which the Twentyfourth Masmehusetts gallantly won from them five days afterwards. This ridge is distint only two hundred yards from Wagner. Here we are strongly intrenched, our expects, through marsh and quicksand, through torpedoes filling the ground and showers of shrappel filling the air POSSECULIDES ENCOUNTERED.

almost inopassable swamp intervenes. Its anbetance is of rank, wild grass, whose roots are covered by the sait, stegment, allmy, missimatic water of the march. Here was a point which Gen. Beauregard, with more than two years' which to fortify the city, had neglected to occupy and hold, and of this neglect General Gifmore determined is take advantage. Accordingly, toward the end of July Colonel Lovell was directed to make a careful recon noiseance of the locality, with the view, if possible, o finding earth enough to build a battery on. noissance was made. The marsh was ascertained to be a wonderfull soft and slushy affair. A crab might craw ever it, but a human being descended to the waist in the which to the depth of twenty five feet. Broad acres like tion discovered pearer then twenty feet to the surface.

CHARLESTON TO BE SERVICED.

Nevertholess Charleston was to be sholled, and a battery was to be built. By any ordinary method the work would sink out of right on fast as it could be put up. A pile-driver, set at work under the very eyes of the hostile artillerists, would hanned the moral certainty of being blown to pieces by the enemy's shells. Sorew piles might meet the difficulty; but there were none in the department. How was the battery to be built? How was nature to be

outwitted?

It was done; but how I must not tell in detail. By solving the question as to how much the awamp w carry to the foot, the feasibility of the undertaking was of August. He submitted a plan by which the difficult work at his disposal, getting which he promised to have afterward the erection of the work was commenced.

ins makes sattant. Marsh Battery, unless because, from the heavy rife gut with which it is armed, the first shot was fired into Charleston since this war began; and because more than any other of our works, it has intro citied to the hot-headed inhabitants of initial city of rebellion something of horrors which they themselves precipitated on the try. There is peetle festice in visiting them with burst ing bornie and scattering fire while the prince of brag garte, who wrested Fort Sumier from Union bands, etil governs them. You will excuse me if I linger a little longer over an account of this horrida menerum in Gen.

Deanregard's AJO.

The "timbered land" of Morris Island is confined to a small spot on the bank of Vincent's creek, as the stream which divides us from the march is called. Here are two solitary palmetteer, scrubby, gnarled and almost leafless, constituting the entire wooded wealth of this willtary

destination, some five miles up the narrow, since stream. Here they were cautiously and quietly placed achore, their presence holden by green grass thrown over them, and before daylight the bests and the workmen stealthly close away. On the following right this task are repeated, and laborers commenced the foundation of the leatery, again, as before, concenting their operations a ter night. Incomerable sandbage, bargeleads of porcis, dozens of wheelbarrows and other necessity implements were brought up in boats; and four feet ampet and traverse went up with ut exciting the sample edge of the wronis, just beyond the march. At length, on the night of the 18th of August, the work was in readthe finishing strokes. All the boats, barges, tameters, lighters, dugouts and canons that could be collected were placed at all ferrells at possil, and, being lectel were placed at vol ferrelle diposal, and, seing nifed with sindbags, were rewed by a thousand pairs of arms up to the little our shick had been improving for their reception. All night, in the darkness and siffuess, these solders worked as dill

othery, its sides fising a dozen feet out of the infre sudden and unexpected, must have produced an effect as tractling as if it had been created by magic.
The construction of this work, under all the difficulty with which its builders were chilged to contend, was, I think, a glorious triumph in likelf; and in the hunor o his triumph Captain McKenra, Lieutenant Nathan N. idwards and Lieutenant Parsons, who were in immediate charge of operations, should share equally with Colonel Ferroll. Not the least creditable port on of the work was

the transportation and mounting of its heavy Parrott rifle. This duty was most admirably performed by a detachment of the Third New Hampshire Volunteers, under or sand, each weighing a trifle more than a hundred pounds, were used up in the work, and these, after being iled, had to be transported a distance of three miles.

The batteries on our left are models of engineering in the field. They are, with one exception, scaken works and, as at this point our men were prmitted to labor by day as well as by night, they are finished up more neatly than any of the rest. These works have been used solely against Fort Sumter, and, although at five hundred yards ater distance from that object than the batteries upon walls. This section of the engineer duties has been in charge of Lieutenant Peter S. Michie, United States Engineer corps, ably assisted by Lieutenant Magnire, of the Volunteer Engineers, in whose hands the immediate so perintendence of the works has rested.

Upon the right, and in front of Fort Wagner, our bat. teries and approaches have all been erected in the darkness of night, and even then under a most harmoning fire from Wagner, Gregg and the James Island batteries. Of the officer who superintended operations here, Captain Brooks, now worthly premoted to the No one here has shown himself more able or energatic, to been more conspicuous for personal bravery. He has probably been a present time under five, dodging more their and oftener coming out of peril by mere post. Thus the accounty sign for the foundation were to be had no nearer than the accepta on Rully sales I, where sted on a ridge about nine hundred yards in rear of the By this advance an important point on the right, and separated from Morris Island of an old measing was necured, and the rest of the right of the right, and separated from Morris Island of an old measing was necured, and the rest of the right of th

of a miscellaneous character, Lieut, C. H. Soter, or the Engineer corps, and Captain Graeff, of Serrell's Engineers, have been constantly on duty, rendering efficient service

The regiments of infantry which furnishes the working parties during times operations have borne themselves throughout the campaign with great credit. the honor of having isbored day after day and night after are of the enemy. The Fourth and Seventh New Hampsetts, comprise the troops which have been must comthe command has contributed more or less specie in the

DER TROOPS AND WHAT YOUR TON Especial gredit is due to the One Hondrodth New York Volunteers, Colonel Candy: the Third New Hampshire Voinnteers, Capt. Randlett, and the Eighty with Pennsyt vants Volunteers, Lieutenant Colonel Purviance (recently killed), for their services on the special gazed of the adhave been exclusively on this duty, and the fact that they have just mearly electesth of their numbers within the past month shows how pertions has been their teals.

In this letter I have attempted to convey some idea of the labora performed by the army. Their work was ac-Way the opper portion of this island, surrounded as it is been invested by the iron clude, is a question not for my gren may in his own good time give it to the public.

The comparative quiet which has for some time retried on Morrie leland has given way to operatives of the most scrive and stirring character, and the rebels are being rapidly peaked to the wall, so far as they are within Gen. dilimore's reach. It looks to-day as though we might reasonably expect the reduction of Fort Wagner in less than forty-eight hours, if mattern progress as favorably as they have the past twenty four. I have but little time to detail the operations since the 4th inet., as a steamer nexpectedly goes North in a short time.

CAPPURE OF GREE, RIPLEY'S MARGE, on Friday night one of the navy fittills of lammines and utters doing duty between Charleston and Battery Greeg. was fortunate enough to take a valuable price. It has re cently been the duty of the armed may beate to eration at night in the waters above Morrise leland, to cut off communication and applies from Charlesion to Group and Wagner, and to prevent, if posettie, the relief of the relief garrison on the Mand, the of the Powhetan's learness, is foremented of files-tensot Higginses, of that frigate, was stationed near Fort watch on all points of approach, descried a beat coming from Commings' Point, and juiling towards them, of rents to Charleston. Preparations were morantly made to capture it. The toes were send to quarters, and the how there trained upon the rapidly adventing boat, is order to give it battle if is should prove to be in some fore. It came quickly to, and was permitted to appround by Lieutenant Diagonese to within plated then, when he that died pards of the robot work. As yet been began it is a loost worse. To his heard. What but a boys board by rebel shell but one or yet were

are just the fellows we want," concernent of the character of our boat, the cars the rebei boat gave two or three quick pulls ahead as if to escape. A volley of musketry was fired over their heads, which brought them to. The munch thed pulled up to the rebels, and an officer in the stern sheets said he surrendered. One or two of the from the best and were about to attempt to escape by swimming, but upon being warned that if they did not return to the heat they would be shot, they rel their idea of gaining their liberty and quietly swam back to their boat, and were hauled in an wet an drewned rate. The boat was taken possession of by Lieutenant Higgin portant personages. One of the officers captifed was who had been wounded in the fact by a fragment of she'l while in Wagner on Friday. He was on his way to Charleston in charge of Assistant Surgeon Chehay, rebel army, when taken. Both the Doctor and the Major accepted their fate in good spirits and The crew of ten men and the coxawain were em ployes in the Quartermaster's Lepsetment and are cit cens of Charleston. They were all brought in, and the Major and curgoon placed in the hospital on par the crew were put under guard at the Provest Marshal s. It seems that the rebels supposed the launch to be extheir picket beats, and pelled directly for it, not draming that it was a boat of the Yanger

The barge taken was one med by General Ripley for ais own merements about the bay; it is a beautiful one, pulling ten cars, and makes a very valuable una testion o our stock of beats. The volley of musketry ared in capturing the boat creates some excitement are ng the rebels. It was so far up the harbor that it estimally as duced them to believe that some sly game was played by the "cute Yankers." Bignal rockets began to go up from Senater, Johnson and Gregg, and lights flashed nither and thither about the harbor were opened and shelm began to fly; but all of no avail the game was bagged, and the sportsman safe'y on his

THE BOME SEDMENT OF PORT WAGNER INCOME.

In accordance with an order given the previous day, ire was opened on Fort Wagner from all our batteries breeching and defensive, yesterday morning at daylight. The naval battery, which could not well fire upon Wog ner, directed its gune towards listery Gregg. from our batteries was rapid and effective, and being obtained, we poured into that work a atream of projectiles such as never before were brought to bear upon any sand battery. The results were most encouraging. Our heavy ride projectiles ploughed through the parapets of the rebel work and plunged deeply into the covering of the huge hombproof, when they exploded, and threw high ip air finmence quantities of sand. The firing was at short range and very accurate. Not one shot out of ten failed to the effective. At times two or three shells would strike together, and the gleams of fire, the volumes of smoke, and the tens of sand that shot quickly up, and then rolled of in dingy clouds, gave the immense mound covering the bombproof an appearance not unlike attempted to make some defence in the early momenta of the bombardment, and for a while fired rapidly and smie fully their canister and grape, shrapnet and shells, but they could not stand to their guns. The furt glessned they could not stand to their guns. The furt a like a hell with the fires of expleding shells, and death awaited the hold spirits who dared to lace our guns. In half an hour the fort became allent. Not a sheat was again fired from it during the day, and not a living being showed himself above the parapet, or indeed est nde the bombproof.

Early in the moratng the noble frigate New Iron ides steamed up to a position of the fort and opened her immense butteries on the work. Her practice was most excellent and her fire very rapid. Two or three of her eleven such shells were in the air or exploding within the fort at once. Such a furious fire was never kept up by her before. From daylight until dark her gons we a in full play, and Wagner smoked like a coalpit from the

in and made objects undistinguishable. The effect of our fire byon the foct was marvellous. The great mound of sind uniter which the garrison found safety was ploughed down by the furrowing shot. At least eight feet of earth was ploughed off by the informal fire, and the parapets were knocked down, the guns diamonal nd. The fort was terribly battered and could peaceely be presented the oppositioned of an irregular mans of sand heaps without form or shape. It was apparent that another day's fire would expose the timbers of the bomb an bour. Once crushed in it coases to be tepable, and the bursting shells and flying aplinters. If the rebels could be prevented from repairing damages during the might our success to day was pretty nearly beyond a doubt.

At dark all but two of the breaching batteries ceased fring. Two beavy rifes and seventeen mortara, were hight. Professor Grant's calcium lights were placed well bridget stream of light, which made every parties of work as positily and clearly defined as it could be under the full rays of the noseday sun. Not a second could have made a move on that forrowed mound and excape detection. Our gone were easily almed southern could have been a fortimate one to escape the shells remour gume, or our sharp-hosters's rife balls. The aftered the size of the beaubproof.

This morning at daylight all our batterns again vigorously. Delete seven o'clock all the Monitors and the from the took op a point is in line before the set of ten of tone, they have been firing rapidly and with good effect. Not a gan has been replied to by the rabels of this islam!, though the butterion on James and continue to minutes are in full bitten. We her trying to brearful the bomburgof, which is covered with twenty feet of sand, steamer sails too come to justify any conjectures as to the result. But I can key we are all hopeful. The Arago with

aidet by one or two gons of less outlibre than those work of by the bine backets, moder a leader and floating. It has not dred since yesterday norm, and shows that it too has experimened no small assessed of battering. The paraget and bombproof are budy formered and term up, and t proof yesterday afternoon. It belier it actually exists may not be so certain. At all events we can breach it when we finish Wegner, it short order. The condition of hombproofs where they can be at all one. The best to day is interes, and the succeings of the relets, cooped up is they are, in their close chalters, swoltering in the terrible heat of those black holes, and deprived of fresh air, must be more celvably great. We gity them; but there is only one metiod by which they can be relieved - that is, by a e render. They will not do this just yet; but they will eventually come to it. Besides, they have no wher water then that obtained from scale dug in the ever about them, in the old Quarantine burying ground. No more water comes from Charleston to them and he core exp.

An I close the firing from our batteries and from the until a result is reached.

down yesterday afternoon from thereston, with a tag of truck at four love, and anchored off Fors Monlayle. A small bond from the hew Transiler, with a white flag, posted up to ber, and communicated with her. What the nature of the communication is has not trompled. If is undoubtedly addressed to the havel authorities, as no intimates of its character has been received on others.

The retain in Wagner have been so thoroughly home and and depressed by our terrible bembardment that they do not show a hair of their tends. Their sharp shopters are an ellent as double. Not a rife has cracked state featurely marking. Our men in the front but with the electe of our